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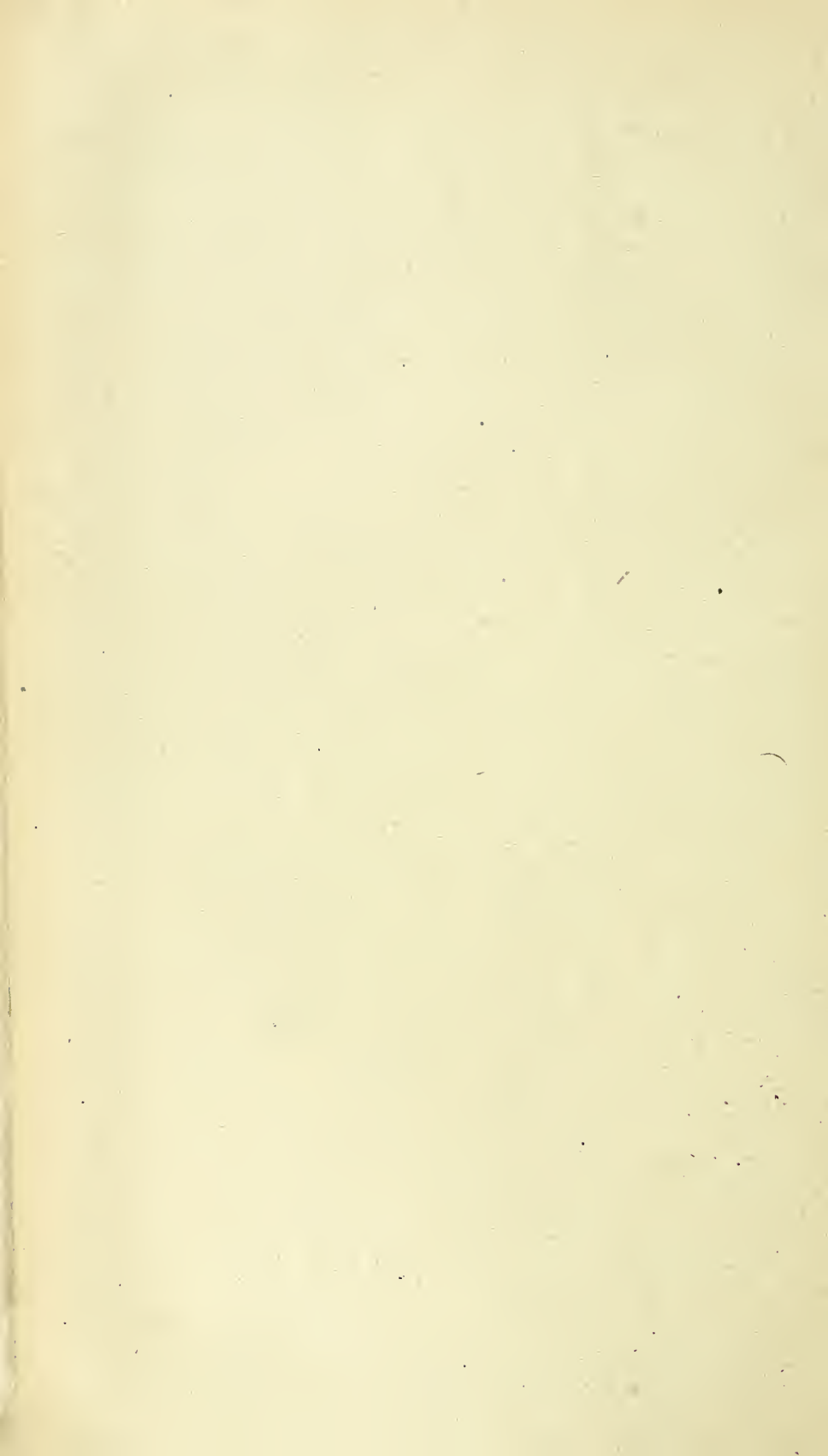


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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

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LABOR BULLETIN No. 82

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

JUNE 30, 1911



JULY, 1911

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BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: (1) the *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Labor Organizations, Employment, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; (2) the *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; (3) the *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; (4) the *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and 41 North Main Street, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

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SECTION 3. The director of the Bureau of Statistics shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January submit to the General Court a statement summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare annually, for distribution as public documents, a report on the statistics of labor, which shall embody statistical and other information relating especially to labor affairs in the Commonwealth; a report on the statistics of manufactures, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; a report on the financial statistics of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; and a report covering the work of the free employment offices. . . . The director may also publish, at such intervals as he deems expedient, bulletins or special reports relative to industrial or economic matters and municipal affairs. . . .

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

LABOR BULLETIN, No. 82.

JULY, 1911.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 30, 1911.

This bulletin is devoted to reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1911, relative to (I.) Unemployment in the Organized Industries and (II.) The Labor Supply and Demand at the State Free Employment Offices.

I. Unemployment in the Organized Industries.¹

1. General Summary.

Statistics of employment at the close of the second quarter, 1911, are presented herewith, the information being given as of the date June 30, with comparative returns in summary form for the preceding quarter (March 31, 1911) and for the corresponding quarter in 1910 (December 31).

For the quarter ending June 30, 1911, complete reports were received from 897 organizations, representing an aggregate membership of 135,202, or somewhat over 70 per cent of the aggregate membership of all local labor organizations in the Commonwealth. Of the entire membership represented by these 897 reports, 8,927 members, or 6.60 per cent, were reported as unemployed.² This percentage is decidedly lower than the

corresponding percentage (10.44) for the close of the preceding quarter (March 31, 1911), indicating a decided improvement in the state of employment since that date. On comparing the percentages for June 30, in 1911, 1910 and 1909, one observes no large fluctuations, the percentages for the respective dates having been 6.60, 6.99 and 6.36. For June 30, 1908, however, just following the period of industrial depression, the percentage was 14.41.

In the following comparative statement (Table I) the data for June 30 in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 are printed in full-face type for the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for these respective dates.

¹ There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workingmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously can not be taken quarterly.

² The percentages of unemployment do not in certain cases adequately represent actual conditions for the reason that corrections for "short time" and "overtime" cannot readily be included in the returns on which the percentages are based. Thus, while the returns from an organization may be accurate in showing *no* members actually unemployed on a definite date, there may be, and often are, *some* members working on short time. During a "slack period" employers, as a rule, retain as large a proportion of their employees as possible, preferring to operate their plants for less hours per day or less days per week to laying off a portion of their employees. In order, therefore, that the percentages of unemployment may not be misleading, it has seemed advisable to call special attention in the text to those industries where "overtime" or "short time" is quite prevalent.

TABLE I. — *Number and Membership of Organizations Reporting at End of Each Quarter since Collection of Returns was Inaugurated, and Number of Members Unemployed, with Corresponding Percentages.*

QUARTERS ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED — ALL CAUSES		UNEMPLOYED OWING TO LACK OF WORK OR MATERIAL	
	Unions	Members-hip	Members	Percent-ages	Members	Percent-ages
March 31, 1908,	256	66,968	11,987	17.90	10,832	16.17
June 30, 1908,	493	72,815	10,490	14.41	9,128	12.54
September 30, 1908,	651	83,969	8,918	10.62	7,349	8.75
December 31, 1908,	777	102,941	14,345	13.94	11,302	10.98
March 31, 1909,	777	105,059	11,997	11.42	9,980	9.50
June 30, 1909,	780	105,944	6,736	6.36	4,913	4.64
September 30, 1909,	797	113,464	5,451	4.80	3,873	3.41
December 31, 1909,	830	107,689	10,084	9.36	5,248	4.87
March 31, 1910,	837	117,082	8,262	7.06	6,186	5.28
June 30, 1910,	841	121,849	8,518	6.99	6,570	5.39
September 30, 1910,	845	118,781	6,624	5.58	4,687	3.95
December 31, 1910,	862	122,621	12,517	10.21	8,938	7.29
March 31, 1911,	889	122,002	12,738	10.44	9,120	7.47
June 30, 1911,	897	135,202	8,927	6.60	5,669	4.19
Average for 1908,	—	—	—	14.22	—	12.11
Average for 1909,	—	—	—	7.99	—	5.61
Average for 1910,	—	—	—	7.46	—	5.48

2. Causes of Unemployment.

The principal cause of unemployment on June 30, 1911, as shown in Table II below, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*. The percentage of unemployment for this cause represents more accurately the actual trade conditions than the percentage of unemployment for all causes, and should, therefore, be considered as the proper index of industrial prosperity or depression. A comparison of the percentage unemployed for this cause (4.19 per cent) shows a decided decrease (3.28 per cent) as compared with the percentage for March 31, 1911, also a decrease of 1.20 per cent as compared with the percentage for June 30, 1910, a slight decrease of 0.45 per cent as compared with the percentage for June 30, 1909, and a still greater decrease (8.35 per cent) as compared with the percentage for June 30, 1908 (see Table I). With the exception of the percentages for September 30, 1909, and September 30, 1910, the percentage unemployed owing to lack of work or material on June 30, 1911, was the lowest recorded since the collection of these returns was inaugurated.

The next important cause of unem-

ployment was *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age). The respective percentages were 1.18 for June 30, 1911, 1.39 for March 31, 1911, and 1.18 for June 30, 1910. The percentages unemployed for this cause fluctuate but little from quarter to quarter.

The percentage unemployed on account of *unfavorable weather* on June 30, 1911, was 0.23 as compared with 0.68 on March 31, 1911, and 0.05 on June 30, 1910. The influence of the weather conditions is most marked in the building trades, while in other trades it is usually an almost negligible factor.

The percentage idle on account of *strikes or lockouts* on June 30, 1911, was 0.54, showing an appreciable increase over the corresponding percentages for the other quarters compared, the percentage for March 31, 1911, being only 0.15 and for June 30, 1910, only 0.10. Of the 730 members reported idle on account of strikes or lockouts on June 30, 1911, 653, or 89.45 per cent, were in four cities, namely Chelsea (270), Boston (201), Brockton (100), and Worcester (82). It should be stated in this connection that the number unemployed

for this cause included not only those unemployed as a result of strikes actually in operation, but also those unemployed as a result of *prior* strikes who had not yet secured employment.

The percentage unemployed on ac-

count of *other causes* (vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.) was 0.46 on June 30, 1911, as compared with 0.75 on March 31, 1911, and 0.27 on June 30, 1910.

TABLE II. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Causes.*

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.	UNEMPLOYED JUNE 30, 1911		PERCENTAGES RETURNED AS UNEMPLOYED —		PERCENTAGE INCREASES (+) OR DECREASES (—) ON JUNE 30, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH —	
	Number	Percentages	March 31, 1911	June 30, 1910	March 31, 1911	June 30, 1910
Lack of work or material, . . .	5,669	4.19	7.47	5.39	—3.28	—1.20
Unfavorable weather,	306	0.23	0.68	0.05	—0.45	+0.18
Strikes or lockouts,	730	0.54	0.15	0.10	+0.39	+0.44
Disability (sickness, accident, or old age),	1,596	1.18	1.39	1.18	—0.21	0.00
Other causes, ¹	626	0.46	0.75	0.27	—0.29	+0.19
Totals,	8,927	6.60	10.44	6.99	—3.84	—0.39

3. Unemployment in the Principal Cities.

Of the 897 organizations reporting at the end of June, 1911, 578, having a total membership of 109,674 (or 81.12 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in the 15 cities specified in Table III, and 319 unions, having a total membership of 25,528 (or 18.88 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in 101 other cities and towns of the State. The percentages of unemployment in Fall River (37.47), Lawrence (16.41), Chelsea (15.45), New Bedford (12.08), Lowell (8.92), and Holyoke (7.36) exceeded the corresponding percentage (6.60) for the State as a whole. In Fall River, Lawrence, and New Bedford, the high percentages of unemployment were in large measure due to the continued curtailment in the textile industry; in Fall River, however, the unusually large number of city employees reported as unemployed for lack of funds added over 10 per cent to the otherwise high percentage of unemployment. In Chelsea, a large number of boot and shoe workers (confined to two organizations) were idle on account of strike declared April 1st and still pend-

ing on June 30. In Lowell, the rather high percentage was due to the unemployment of leather workers, molders, and carpenters; and in Holyoke, to the unemployment of painters, iron molders, tailors, and wool sorters. In the 9 other cities specified, the percentages of unemployment were less than for the State as a whole, Haverhill showing the smallest percentage unemployed, namely, 1.00, followed by Fitchburg (1.10), Quincy (1.73), Salem (2.81), Brockton (3.49), Boston (4.79), Springfield (5.07), Worcester (5.71), and Lynn (5.95).

A comparison by quarters of the percentages idle in the cities enumerated in the above table shows that there were increases in the percentages idle on June 30, 1911, as compared with the corresponding percentages for March 31, 1911, in Fall River (very marked), Chelsea, and Lawrence (slight). As compared with the percentages for June 30, 1910, there were increases in Fall River (very marked), Holyoke, Worcester, New Bedford, and Springfield. For Chelsea no comparison can be made for lack of comparative returns for June 30, 1910.

¹ Including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.

TABLE III. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Localities.*

LOCALITIES.	JUNE 30, 1911				PERCENTAGES RETURNED AS UN- EMPLOYED —		PERCENTAGE IN- CREASES (+) OR DE- CREASES (—) ON JUNE 30, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH —	
	NUMBER RE- PORTING		UNEMPLOYED		March 31, 1911	June 30, 1910	March 31, 1911	June 30, 1910
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Percent- ages				
The State.	897	135,202	8,927	6.60	10.44	6.99	—3.84	—0.39
Boston,	176	47,488	2,273	4.79	7.09	6.57	—2.30	—1.78
Brockton,	38	11,500	401	3.49	20.73	6.25	—17.24	—2.76
Chelsea,	11	1,864	288	15.45	7.03	—	+8.42	—
Fall River,	31	3,936	1,475	37.47	16.03	6.50	+21.44	+30.97
Fitchburg,	20	1,454	16	1.10	4.21	1.54	—3.11	—0.44
Haverhill,	16	3,013	30	1.00	5.53	3.83	—4.53	—2.83
Holyoke,	26	1,971	145	7.36	9.01	3.59	—1.65	+3.77
Lawrence,	34	3,985	654	16.41	15.98	17.14	+0.43	—0.73
Lowell,	27	2,755	245	8.92	16.93	12.81	—8.01	—3.89
Lynn,	41	9,441	562	5.95	8.76	16.09	—2.81	—10.14
New Bedford,	27	6,579	795	12.08	15.33	9.13	—3.25	+2.95
Quincy,	20	2,481	43	1.73	8.46	3.53	—6.73	—1.80
Salem,	21	2,558	72	2.81	6.37	4.74	—3.56	—1.93
Springfield,	43	4,972	252	5.07	8.60	2.46	—3.53	+2.61
Worcester,	47	5,677	324	5.71	7.33	2.61	—1.62	+3.10
Other cities and towns.	319	25,528	1,352	5.30	11.29	4.10 ²	—5.99	+1.20

4. *Unemployment in the Principal Industries.*

The statistics of unemployment on June 30, 1911, March 31, 1911, and June 30, 1910, are shown comparatively by industries in Table V on page 7.

In the *building trades*, which comprised 15.65 per cent of the total membership reported on June 30, 1911, the percentage of unemployment was 6.44, as compared with 19.30 on March 31, 1911, and with 4.24 on June 30, 1910. At the end of March, 1911, weather conditions were very unsettled, building conditions having been even less favorable at that time than at the end of December, 1910.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* (comprising 20.48 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentage of unemployment was 4.35 on June 30, 1911, as compared with 12.04 on March 31, 1911, and 9.61 on June 30, 1910. In Lynn, the conditions in this industry were reported to be somewhat unsettled and the unemployment noted was not confined to any special branch of the industry, while in Chelsea there were 270 idle on account of strike already referred

to above; but reports from other boot and shoe centers indicated that conditions in this industry were rather better than usual at this season of the year.

In *transportation* (comprising 20.80 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentages idle for the three quarters were respectively 2.75, 4.06, and 4.93, showing some improvement on June 30 over the end of the preceding quarter and an even greater improvement over the conditions prevailing at the end of June, 1910. In railroad transportation the conditions of employment were somewhat more favorable than at the end of the preceding quarter but not quite so favorable as on June 30, 1910. In teaming, decided improvement over the conditions prevailing a year earlier is to be noted, the percentage of unemployment for June 30, 1911, being only 1.26 as compared with 11.24 for June 30, 1910. In the employment of freight handlers no marked change is to be noted although there has been some improvement since March 31, 1911.

In the textile industry conditions were

¹ Returns not sufficiently large on June 30, 1910, to justify use for comparative purposes.

² Owing to the omission of Cambridge and Taunton from this table the percentage for "Other cities and towns" varies somewhat from the percentage for the group similarly designated in the report for June 30, 1910 (Bulletin No. 74).

decidedly less favorable than on March 31, 1911, the percentage unemployed on June 30 being 21.32 as compared with 9.67 on March 31, 1911. As compared with the percentage a year earlier, rather less favorable conditions also are to be noted, although at that time (June 30, 1910) the percentage was as high as 17.88. Reports from Fall River, Lawrence, and New Bedford indicated that there was considerable unemployment of the textile workers in those cities. The reports from other textile centers, while not showing very large percentages of actual unemployment, did indicate that the policy of curtailment which had been effective in this industry for a year or more was still in force. Working on short time was quite prevalent.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* the percentage unemployed on June 30, 1911, was 13.39 indicating a decidedly less favorable state of employment in this industry than on March 31, 1911, when the percentage was 6.33, and even less favorable conditions than on June 30, 1910, when the percentage unemployed was 3.92. In some measure this unemployment was only temporary, but among boiler makers and molders (iron and brass), there was more unemployment than usual.

For *garment workers* the percentage of unemployment (13.44) on June 30, 1911, was higher than the percentage (9.14) for March 31, 1911, but was slightly lower than on June 30, 1910, when the percentage was 14.31.

For *tobacco workers* (principally cigar makers) the percentage idle, on June 30, 1911, was only 1.87, being decidedly lower than the percentage (8.38) for March 31, 1911, and 4.00 per cent for June 30, 1910.

In *printing and publishing* the percentage (4.39) was slightly lower than the percentage (4.56) for March 31, 1911, but slightly higher than the percentage (4.30) for June 30, 1910.

Under *public employment* (principally municipal employees) the percentages of unemployment were unusually large both on June 30, 1911, and March 31, 1911, being respectively 15.59 and 22.07, showing a very unfavorable comparison with the percentage (5.77) for June 30, 1910. The large number of municipal employees unemployed in Fall River was responsible in large measure for the noticeably high percentage of unemployment in this branch of work at this season of the year.

Table IV, following, presents, by occupations, the returns received at the end of June, 1911, with percentage comparisons for March 31, 1911 and June 30, 1910. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to those particular occupations for which only a comparatively small number of union members have reported. It should further be pointed out in connection with Table IV that in tabulating the returns for the occupations specified, the returns for all organizations which had been distributed under the respective *industries* represented have been assembled in order to show the full number of organizations under each *occupation* represented. Thus in the tabulation by Industries some "machinists" were classified under "Iron and Steel Manufactures," some under "Shipbuilding," and others under "Railroad Transportation," while in the classification by occupations they have been brought together.

TABLE IV. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Occupations.*

OCCUPATIONS.	JUNE 30, 1911				PERCENTAGES REPORTED ^{1, 2} AS UNEMPLOYED ON —	
	NUMBER RE- PORTING		UNEMPLOYED		March 31, 1911	June 30, 1910
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Percent- ages		
All Occupations.	897	135,202	8,927	6.60	10.44	6.99
Bakers,	11	614	190	30.94	8.19	3.82
Barbers,	25	1,924	32	1.66	1.77	1.52
Bartenders,	17	1,444	84	5.82	5.09	6.84
Blacksmiths and horseshoers,	7	298	8	2.69	5.75	0.62
Boilermakers and helpers,	9	616	103	16.72	9.73	5.08
Bookbinders,	2	228	7	3.07	5.35	5.96
Boot and shoe workers (mixed),	22	6,459	239	3.70	7.28	5.83
Boot and shoe workers (n. o. s.),	16	4,945	238	4.81	12.06	11.33
Brewery workers,	9	1,378	76	5.52	7.54	4.30
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers,	35	3,951	572	14.48	39.21	5.60
Carworkers and inspectors,	10	862	26	3.02	0.65	1.81
Carpenters,	105	11,354	411	3.62	14.31	3.87
Cigarmakers,	13	3,002	53	1.77	8.38	4.00
Clerks, railway,	12	889	6	0.67	1.29	0.99
Clerks, retail,	10	900	18	2.00	2.65	1.76
Compositors,	14	2,281	115	5.04	4.86	4.07
Conductors, railway,	6	981	17	1.73	1.97	2.17
Cooks and waiters,	7	1,803	74	4.10	9.71	6.97
Coopers,	4	284	12	4.23	1.75	2.13
Cutters (boot and shoe mfg.),	9	2,835	37	1.31	22.43	6.59
Edgemakers (boot and shoe mfg.),	5	1,593	97	6.09	4.95	4.97
Electrical workers,	11	877	33	3.76	16.57	1.81
Engineers (hoisting and portable),	5	139	5	3.60	18.55	10.32
Engineers, locomotive,	6	947	48	5.07	4.06	3.49
Engineers, stationary,	27	2,821	46	1.63	1.52	1.14
Firemen, locomotive,	8	1,884	30	1.59	2.75	1.35
Firemen, stationary,	13	2,122	31	1.46	2.72	1.13
Freight handlers and clerks,	7	2,048	294	14.36	16.06	12.30
Garment workers,	13	1,877	168	8.95	12.89	4.34
Glass and glassware employees,	4	366	3	0.82	7.79	27.63
Granite cutters,	20	2,406	275	11.43	25.50	1.96
Hod carriers and building laborers,	10	2,710	118	4.35	14.56	8.42
Lasters (boot and shoe mfg.),	9	4,022	223	5.54	2.22	18.00
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal),	9	366	10	2.73	45.00	11.87
Leather workers,	4	733	55	7.50	39.63	31.06
Longshoremen,	3	2,006	51	2.54	4.22	— ¹
Loomfixers (cotton goods),	7	1,716	700	40.79	3.71	9.93
Machinists,	22	2,168	79	3.64	3.33	3.57
Maintenance-of-way employees,	6	1,007	4	0.40	0.50	0.60
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers,	9	315	51	16.19	2.49	0.38
Molders (iron and brass),	20	1,924	460	23.91	9.54	4.30
Mule spinners,	7	2,827	603	21.33	16.14	22.20
Municipal employees,	27	4,491	700	15.59	22.07	1.68
Musicians,	12	2,659	45	1.69	5.16	4.41
Operatives (cotton mfg.) n. o. s.,	7	1,506	116	7.70	10.10	6.53
Operatives (woolen and worsted mfg.), n. o. s.,	7	1,625	145	8.92	6.28	12.39
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	41	2,643	217	8.21	10.61	3.73
Paper and pulp makers,	3	233	16	6.87	2.37	1.49
Pattern makers,	6	490	10	2.04	0.65	0.00
Paving cutters,	3	198	15	7.58	23.87	5.53
Photo-engravers,	3	246	21	8.54	10.93	— ¹
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	23	1,425	37	2.60	13.21	2.51
Printing pressmen,	10	1,316	45	3.42	4.20	4.69
Quarry workers,	7	564	108	19.15	37.44	14.15
Sheet metal workers,	7	211	16	7.58	11.15	2.29
Station agents and employees,	8	1,477	14	0.95	7.51	— ¹
Stereotypers and electrotypers,	4	372	2	0.54	0.79	0.27
Stitchers (boot and shoe mfg.),	11	5,671	245	4.32	24.24	— ¹
Street and electric railway employees,	15	3,445	58	1.68	2.92	1.93
Tailors and dressmakers,	9	682	176	25.81	3.10	35.04
Teamsters and drivers,	21	5,522	60	1.09	5.19	11.12
Telegraphers, railroad,	4	659	3	0.46	1.01	0.46
Theatrical stage employees,	6	254	50	19.69	13.58	49.03
Trainmen, railroad,	19	4,221	98	2.32	3.51	1.43
Treers, dressers, and packers, (boot and shoe mfg.),	7	2,166	125	5.77	7.23	88.9
Upholsterers,	3	251	6	2.39	11.32	— ¹
Woolsorters,	3	609	439	72.09	35.75	65.17
All other occupations,	63	8,344	458	5.49	— ²	— ²

¹ Not separately classified.² Omitted, not being strictly comparable with percentage for group similarly designated June 30, 1911.

TABLE V. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Industries.*

INDUSTRIES.	JUNE 30, 1911				PERCENTAGES REPORTED AS UNEMPLOYED ON —	
	NUMBER RE- PORTING		UNEMPLOYED		March 31, 1911	June 30, 1910
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Percent- ages		
All Industries.	897	135,202	8,927	6.60	10.44	6.99
Building and Stone Working.	283	27,277	1,902	6.97	20.23	4.45
Building trades,	240	21,155	1,364	6.44	19.30	4.24
Stone working trades,	31	3,213	415	12.91	28.51	5.80
Unskilled building and street labor,	12	2,909	123	4.23	8.43	6.77
Clothing.	107	30,894	1,675	5.42	11.75	9.96
Boots and shoes,	79	27,691	1,204	4.35	12.04	9.61
Garments,	22	2,559	344	13.44	9.14	14.31
Hats, caps, and furs,	1	145	25	17.24	11.45	28.28
Laundry,	5	499	102	20.44	0.46	0.69
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	41	6,330	343	5.42	8.01	3.71
Food products,	13	714	190	26.61	7.60	3.45
Liquors,	14	2,514	95	3.78	7.36	3.39
Tobacco,	14	3,102	58	1.87	8.38	4.00
Leather and Rubber Goods.	6	810	58	7.16	37.09	33.52
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	77	5,539	713	12.87	6.23	4.26
Iron and steel manufactures,	61	4,823	646	13.39	6.33	3.92
Miscellaneous metal trades,	10	389	51	13.11	3.26	4.35
Shipbuilding,	6	327	16	4.89	9.85	14.71
Printing and Allied Trades.	37	4,652	209	4.49	4.59	3.76
Printing and publishing,	25	3,642	160	4.39	4.56	4.30
Bookbinding and blankbook making,	2	228	7	3.07	5.35	5.96
Stereotyping, electrotyping, etc.,	10	782	42	5.37	4.43	0.15
Public Employment.	27	4,491	700	15.59	22.07	5.77
Restaurants, and Retail Trade.	34	4,147	176	4.24	5.60	5.40
Hotels and restaurants,	24	3,247	158	4.87	7.09	6.88
Retail trade,	10	900	18	2.00	2.65	1.76
Textiles.	34	9,489	2,023	21.32	9.67	17.88
Cotton goods,	20	6,239	1,417	22.71	10.12	11.92
Woolen and worsted goods,	13	2,450	586	23.92	7.82	30.31
Other textiles,	1	800	20	2.50	—	—
Transportation.	136	28,115	772	2.75	4.06	4.93
Railroads,	98	16,802	341	2.03	2.57	1.61
Teaming,	24	6,600	83	1.26	5.12	11.24
Navigation,	—	—	—	—	2.47	8.29
Freight handling,	10	4,054	345	8.51	9.86	10.95
Telegraphs and telephones,	4	659	3	0.46	1.01	0.46
Woodworking and Furniture.	21	2,695	100	3.71	4.37	4.36
Miscellaneous.	94	10,763	256	2.38	2.86	5.71
Barbering,	25	1,924	32	1.66	1.77	1.52
Glass and glassware,	4	366	3	0.82	7.79	27.63
Paper and paper goods,	3	233	16	6.87	2.37	1.49
Stationary enginemn,	40	4,943	77	1.56	2.05	1.14
Theatres and music,	20	3,163	126	3.98	6.84	21.03
Unclassified,	2	134	2	1.50	0.32	0.00

II. Labor Supply and Demand at the State Free Employment Offices.

The state of employment reported by the State Free Employment Offices was above normal for the quarter ending June 30, 1911, compared with previous years. The daily average supply for the quarter was 192 as compared with 158, an increase of 21 per cent over the corresponding quarter of 1910. The daily average demand for help was 114 as compared with 110, an increase of 3.5 per cent over the corresponding quarter of 1910.

There was a large demand for building tradesmen of nearly all kinds, particularly carpenters and painters; agricultural help was in fair demand, but not up to that of a year ago.

Employers, generally speaking, experienced considerable difficulty in securing competent and reliable skilled help. There was a large supply of mercantile help, so-called, and those seeking light, general work.

TABLE VI. — *Summary of Business at the Three State Free Employment Offices.*

CLASSIFICATION.	QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1911			QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1910	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1911 on 1910
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	
Boston Office.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	7,103	3,284	10,387	8,962	+15.90
Daily average,	95	44	138	119	+15.97
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	-	-	5,443	5,417	+0.48
Number of persons called for,	3,856	2,448	6,304	6,340	-0.57
Daily average,	51	33	84	85	-1.18
Positions Offered.					
Number,	9,641	3,661	13,302	12,273	+8.38
Daily average,	128	49	177	164	+7.93
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	2,614	1,757	4,371	4,553	-4.00
Daily average,	35	23	58	61	-4.92
Fall River Office.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	542	366	908	1,200	-24.33
Daily average,	7	5	12	16	-25.00
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	-	-	372	496	-25.00
Number of persons called for,	119	263	382	575	-33.57
Daily average,	2	3	5	8	-37.50
Positions Offered.					
Number,	195	319	514	898	-42.76
Daily average,	3	4	7	12	-41.67
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	91	188	279	435	-35.86
Daily average,	1	2	3	6	-50.00
Springfield Office.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	2,306	776	3,082	1,702	+81.08
Daily average,	30	10	40	22	+81.82
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	-	-	1,587	1,161	+36.69
Number of persons called for,	1,121	739	1,860	1,341	+38.70
Daily average,	15	10	25	18	+38.89
Positions Offered.					
Number,	1,541	922	2,463	1,603	+53.65
Daily average,	20	12	32	21	+52.38
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	873	450	1,323	856	+54.56
Daily average,	11	6	17	11	+54.55
All Offices.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	9,951	4,426	14,377	11,864	+21.18
Daily average,	133	59	192	158	+21.18
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	-	-	7,402	7,074	+4.64
Number of persons called for,	5,096	3,450	8,546	8,256	+3.51
Daily average,	68	46	114	110	+3.51
Positions Offered.					
Number,	11,377	4,902	16,279	14,774	+10.19
Daily average,	152	65	217	197	+10.19
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	3,578	2,395	5,973	5,844	+2.21
Daily average,	48	32	80	78	+2.21

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

This Bureau now issues four separate annual reports relating respectively to:

(a) The Statistics of Labor (Pub. Doc. 15).

Containing statistics of strikes and lockouts, changes in rates of wages and hours of labor, and labor organizations.

(b) The Statistics of Manufactures (Pub. Doc. 36).

Containing statistics of capital invested, materials used, wages paid, value of product, etc.

(c) The Statistics of Municipal Finances (Pub. Doc. 79).

Containing statistics pertaining to the cost of municipal government in Massachusetts, revenue, maintenance, interest payments, and municipal indebtedness.

(d) The State Free Employment Offices (Pub. Doc. 80).

Containing statistical tables and descriptive matter relative to the work of the offices maintained under the jurisdiction of this Bureau in Boston, Springfield, and Fall River.

Besides these annual publications the Bureau issues from time to time:

(a) The Labor Bulletin.


Containing a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the social and industrial condition of the workingman.

(b) The Municipal Bulletin.

Containing matter relating to municipal affairs, especially finances, and intended to promote a sound and efficient administration of city and town government in Massachusetts.

(c) The Decennial Census.

The Decennial Census of the Commonwealth for 1905 is published complete in four volumes, Vol. I. Population and Social Statistics (37 c.); Vol. II. Occupations and The Defective and Delinquent Classes (17 c.); Vol. III. Manufactures and Trade (15 c.); Vol. IV. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Commerce (23 c.).

 *Current or back numbers of reports or publications listed below will be mailed upon the receipt of the amount indicated or will be sent by express at the charge of the applicant.*

REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The volumes which remain in print are listed below, the figures in parentheses indicating the amount necessary to cover the cost of mailing.

1874. Education and Employment of Young Persons and Children, and Digest of American and European Laws relative to the subject—Relative to Professional Men—Sanitary Condition of Working People in their Homes and Employment—Comparative Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Massachusetts and Foreign Countries—Condition of Textile Fabric Manufactories in Massachusetts, and Digest of Laws relative to Machinery and Sanitary Matters—Prices of Provisions, Clothing, Rent, etc., in Massachusetts and Europe; Purchase-Power of Money—Savings Banks (12 c.).

1879. The Unemployed in Massachusetts (June and November, 1878)—Convict Labor—Wages and Prices, 1860, 1872, and 1878—Testimony of Workingmen—Hours of Labor—Statistics of Drunkenness and Liquor Selling under Prohibitory and License Legislation, 1874 and 1877 (10 c.).

1887. The Unemployed (from the State Census of 1885) (12 c.).

1888. Strikes and Lockouts, 1881-1888—Citizens and Aliens (10 c.).

1889. Relation of Wages to the Cost of Production—Markets, Transportation, Imports, Exports, and Competition—Condition of Employees—The Growth of Manufactures—Classified Weekly Wages—Daily Working Time—Women in Industry—Index to Reports, 1870-1889 (20 c.).

1891. A Tenement House Census of Boston (Tenements, Rooms, and Rents) (20 c.).

1893. Unemployment—Labor Chronology (15 c.).

1894. Compensation in Certain Occupations of Graduates of Colleges for Women—The Distribution of Wealth—Probates—Labor Chronology (12 c.).

1896. Social and Industrial Changes in the County of Barnstable—Graded Weekly Wages—Labor Chronology (15 c.).

1897. Comparative Wages and Prices, 1860-1897—Graded Weekly Wages: Massachusetts, Other United States, and Foreign Countries, 1810-1891—Labor Chronology (15 c.).

1898. Sunday Labor—Graded Weekly Wages: Massachusetts, Other United States, and Foreign Countries, 1810-1891—Labor Chronology (20 c.).

1899. Changes in Conducting Retail Trade in Boston, since 1874—Labor Chronology (10 c.).

1900. Population of Massachusetts, 1900, From the Twelfth United States Census — Insurance of Workmen — Graded Prices: Massachusetts, Other United States, and Foreign Countries, 1816-1891 (25 c.).

1903. Race in Industry — Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries — Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts — Labor and Industrial Chronology (15 c.).

1905. Industrial Education of Working Girls — Cotton Manufactures in Massachusetts and the Southern States — Old-age Pensions — Industrial Opportunities not yet Utilized — Statistics of Manufactures, 1903-1904 — Labor and Industrial Chronology (20 c.).

1906. The Apprenticeship System — Trained and Supplemental Employees for Domestic Service — The Incorporation of Trade Unions — Statistics of Manufactures, 1904, 1905 — Labor Laws of Massachusetts — Labor and Industrial Chronology (20 c.).

1909. Part I. Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor (5 c.) — Part II. Strikes and Lockouts (5 c.) — Part III. Labor Organizations (5 c.) — Part IV. Carroll D. Wright: A Memorial (5 c.).

1910. Part I. Prevailing Time-rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, October 1, 1910 (out of print) — Part II. Strikes and Lockouts (in press) — Part III. Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor (in press).

THE LABOR BULLETIN.

The issues in print are listed below and will be forwarded upon receipt of 5 cents each to cover the cost of mailing.

No. 10, April, 1899. Labor Legislation of 1898 — Trade Unionism in Massachusetts prior to 1880 — Contracts with Workmen upon Public Work — Employment and Earnings, April, 1899.
No. 14, May, 1900. Free Public Employment Offices — Employment in Boot and Shoe and Paper Industries — Employment and Earnings, April, 1900.

No. 24, November, 1902. Employment and Earnings, October, 1902 — Classes Occupied in Massachusetts Manufactures — Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts.

No. 29, January, 1904. Eight-hour Day — Licensing of Barbers — Early Closing Laws of Australasia — Industrial Studies, Proprietors — Palaces for the People.

No. 30, March, 1904. National Trades Associations — Massachusetts-born living in other States — Industrial Betterments — A Religious Canvass of Boston.

No. 31, May, 1904. City Labor in Massachusetts — Employment and Earnings, April, 1904 — Average Retail Prices.

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts — Net Profits of Labor and Capital — The Inheritance Tax — Absence after Pay Day — Pay of Navy Yard Workmen.

No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production — Employment and Earnings, October 31, 1904 — Strike of Cotton-Mill Operatives in Fall River — Average Retail Prices, April and October — Absence after Pay Day, No. 2.

No. 35, March, 1905. The Wage Earner and Education — Free Employment Offices — Legislation relating to Employment of Women and Children — Bulletins of Bureaus of Labor.

No. 36, June, 1905. Census of Tramps and Vagrants — The Loom System — Weekly Day of Rest — Wages and Hours of Labor in Public Works — The Census Enumerators of 1905 — Average Retail Prices, October and April.

No. 42, July, 1906. Non-collectable Indebtedness — Pawnbrokers' Pledges — Hours of Labor in Certain Occupations.

No. 43, September, 1906. The Organizing of Trade Schools — Textile Schools in the United States — Maternity Aid — Stone-meal as a Fertilizer — Injunctions against Strikes and Boycotts — Trade Union Directory.

No. 44, December, 1906. A Living Wage — Divorces in Massachusetts — Average Retail Prices — Directory of Employers' Associations.

No. 45, January, 1907. Income and Inheritance Taxes — Railroad Pensions — Convict Labor — Magazine Articles on Labor Topics, 1906.

No. 46, February, 1907. Unemployment in Massachusetts — The Massachusetts State Free Employment Office — Insurance against Unemployment in Foreign Countries — The Metropolitan District — Labor Legislation, United States and Canada, 1906.

No. 47, March, 1907. Boston's Tax-payers — Distributive Co-operation in New England — Industrial Education for Shoe Workers — Technical Education, England and the United States.

No. 48, April, 1907. Statistics of Manufactures — The German Workman — Business Advertising — Postal Savings Banks.

No. 50, June, 1907. Statistics of Manufactures — Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1906 — Free Employment Offices.

No. 51, July-August, 1907. Place of Birth of Inhabitants of Massachusetts — Census of the Deaf — Wage Agreements in Fall River Cotton Mills — Free Employment Offices in Foreign Countries — Municipal Pawnshops in France and Germany — Employees' Mutual Benefit Associations — Movement of Manufacturing Establishments in Massachusetts, 1906 — Factory Construction in Massachusetts, 1906 — Failures in Massachusetts, 1906.

No. 53, October, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of Acute Diseases — Workmen's Compensation Acts.

No. 54, November, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of Chronic Diseases — Shipbuilding in Massachusetts.

No. 55, December, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of the Maimed, Lame, and Deformed — Retail Prices — The Need of Industrial Education in the Textile Industry — Recent Foreign Labor Legislation.

No. 57, February, 1908. The Unemployment Situation in Massachusetts.

No. 60, June-July, 1908. Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1908 — The Reduction in Wages in Fall River.

No. 62, January, 1909. Employment in the Organized Industries, September 30, 1908 — Recent Decisions of Massachusetts Courts — Recent Foreign Labor Legislation.

No. 64, May, 1909. Employment in Organized Industries, March 31, 1909.

No. 65, August, 1909. Employment in Organized Industries, June 30, 1909.

No. 67, September, 1909. Labor Laws of Massachusetts.

No. 68, October, 1909. Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1909.

No. 70, December, 1909. Labor Injunctions in Massachusetts.

No. 72, May, 1910. Employment in Organized Industries, March 31, 1910.

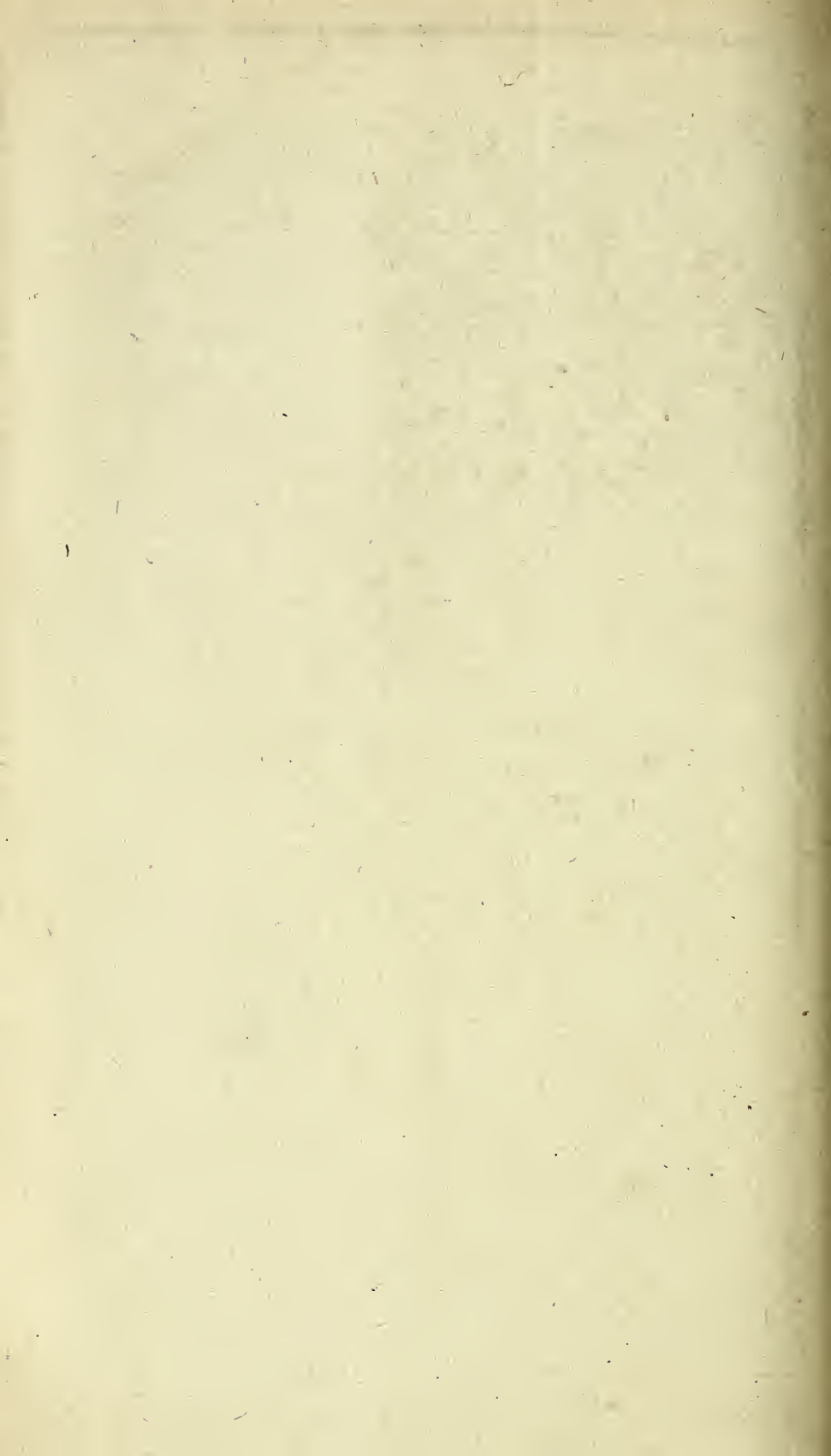
No. 74, July, 1910. Employment in Organized Industries, June 30, 1910.

No. 78, December, 1910. Litigation Arising from Labor Disputes and Related Causes in the Massachusetts Courts.

No. 79, February, 1911. Employment in Organized Industries, December 31, 1910.

No. 81. May, 1911. Immigrant Aliens Destined for and Emigrant Aliens Departed from Massachusetts, 1910.

No. 82. July, 1911. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, June 30, 1911.



B. P. L. Bindery.
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